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FROM	14-3 OF ATTACHMENT, [REDACTED] 14-6.	Microfilm	11 July 1962
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ATTACHMENT

Attachment herewith is a brief summary of certain points of interest discussed during the course of two meetings which SOURCE has had with KNUTER after the latter's debriefing by Arthur J. Farley (SAC G-10302, 9 Mar 1961). It will be recalled that SOURCE had been in contact with KNUTER before Farley's visit, and in discussing the case with Farley, it was decided that there was no harm in SOURCE continuing the relationship. The material in this summary is for background information only. Any direct reference to it in conversations with KNUTER would, of course, probably compromise SOURCE.

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Attachment:  
Summary, herewith

Distribution:  
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14 JUN 1961

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On or about 11 June 1961, SOURCE met KAWER at the station of the 11th to discuss the possibility of a summer trip over SOURCE's flat after he left the country, as it would be more comfortable for him to travel in Soviet Russia, which KAWER thought would suit SOURCE's requirements rather well. SOURCE said "no" to this idea, as instructed by his S/C. During this meeting KAWER also asked SOURCE if he would like to make a car trip of about three weeks to the Soviet Union with he and his girl friend. He said that he planned to rent a car for about 2200 Danish kroner, and planned to make the trip with four people sharing the expenses. He suggested SOURCE take a girl or find another man. He told SOURCE that the trip would be long as possible and that some money could be saved by traveling straight with his relatives in Leningrad. He suggested the possible routes: one, through Sweden and Finland the usual way to Leningrad, and then on to Moscow and back through Belarus; the alternative was through East Germany and Poland to Prag, Wroclaw, Moscow, and return the same way or another southerly route. The trip could be accomplished for about 150.00 per person, according to KAWER's estimate. SOURCE said that KAWER felt so strongly about making this trip that he even offered to personally absorb any of SOURCE's expenses in excess of this estimated cost, within, as he put it, "several hundred kroner." KAWER said that he would like to have SOURCE's decision about making the trip as soon as possible, and they agreed that SOURCE would consider the idea and give KAWER his answer at dinner in SOURCE's flat on Monday, the 12th.

KAWER also stated, that should this Russian trip not materialize, he would then probably make a short visit to Yugoslavia as a fact look at Slavic areas before returning to the United States. He told SOURCE that he planned to return home by ship about the first week in September and would attend the second language program at Fordham University. (This is the same program for which he failed to get a scholarship.) KAWER said that it would be a difficult time for him financially, as the tuition alone for this course is \$900 per year.

Meeting on 19 June 1961: During the course of conversation, SOURCE told KAWER that he could not make the trip. KAWER stated that he would then not make the trip, implying that it would be too expensive at this time to try to organize it along the lines mentioned at their previous meeting. KAWER was still most interested to make the trip and to see Russia once more before going back to the USA, according to SOURCE. KAWER stated that he and his girl will now take the trip to Yugoslavia as an alternative. He was also most disappointed in the fact that he had not met MIKEL, a friend of Jan Kanter, the painter, who is working for MAXWELL in Moscow. SOURCE subsequently reported that KAWER and his girl left Copenhagen on 1 July bound for Yugoslavia via Munich and Venice.)

#### Various Subjects Discussed by KAWER and SOURCE

US and Soviet Foreign Policy: KAWER stated that Russia had honored all of her agreements at Yalta and Potsdam, and that the US really had no legal rights in West Berlin, especially since Russia had moved out of the eastern Sector of the city - at least legally, he added. He feels that neither the US nor Russia is totally in the right. KAWER stated that he was favorable to the USA and hoped that it would soon begin to do something constructive, especially in our foreign policy, but that (here SOURCE is not absolutely certain that he interpreted KAWER's meaning correctly) if Russia were the first to do the constructive thing, then he would have to side with them. SOURCE felt here that KAWER meant that thus far the US has done nothing to alleviate the situation in West Berlin.

KAWER's Attitude About Formation of Confessions: It was reported that on this date, SOURCE met KAWER at a bar in the Kurfürstendamm, and he told SOURCE, stories from the past, saying that everything he has done is with some lie. KAWER said that he had been interrogated straight from the FBI, including DIA, KGB and CIA, concerning his escape from the USSR. These stories were told to SOURCE by KAWER, and SOURCE did not believe them. SOURCE said on his first interview, he did not believe KAWER's story, but he did not know what to do with it.

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KANTOR was asked if he had any comments to make concerning his country, Russia. He said that he had a few. He stated that he has been to Russia several times, and that the people there are very friendly, and that they are very progressive. He said that the people there are very interested in science, and in space research, which further ahead than anyone thinks. KANTOR did agree however that Communism might be more present economically but that the American form of democracy had more to offer socially and politically. Still KANTOR felt that this was not a matter of affluence and time. KANTOR was referred to the travel ban in Russia, but stated that we must realize that the Soviets are committed to an ideal and that they could not risk disengagement or isolationism at this point by having their society compare to that of an affluent West which has been built up for hundreds of years. He felt that once Russia became affluent enough to hold its own with the West, travel conditions would become much freer. KANTOR pointed out as an example the much freer travel within Russia now as compared to that under the Stalin regime. He noted the difference between our society and that of the Russians in that while we are concentrating on luxuries they are concentrating on necessities. He felt that once they had begun to concentrate on improving their standard of living they would catch up to us (the West) in a very short time, not in the same way of, for example, putting two cars in every garage, but in infinitely more beneficial ways. SWANSON felt that there was no doubt in KANTOR's mind that sooner or later Russia would become the economically dominant power in the world. KANTOR felt that the main problem in the world today is to prevent war and as far as he was concerned there is no doubt that the Russians intentions are peaceful.

KANTOR background: In discussing his lack of prejudice, KANTOR told SWANSON that he felt that this was a product of his environment. He told SWANSON that he had been brought up in that section of the East Bronx which was markedly progressive, horribly integrated, and very Communist (in the 1930's). This section was built up of the labor units and the big apartment projects which they financed, were always heavily communal - or community - oriented. SWANSON also stressed the fact that whatever KANTOR is he is first a Jew. He grew up speaking Yiddish and didn't learn English until he was about 7 years old. He still can speak Yiddish and still retains many of his family's orthodox Jewish customs. For example, while he does not keep a strictly kosher home, he does not, according to SWANSON, eat meat and milk together and he does not eat pork of any kind. His girl friend here, Lisa, with whom he has lived for a long time and whom he plans to marry in August or September, has become a Jew, although KANTOR disclaimed any influence in her decision. SWANSON stated that he felt that KANTOR's childhood environment and his religion had a great deal of influence on his present beliefs and philosophy.

Further Comments by KANTOR: SWANSON has stressed several times the fact that it was difficult for him ever to gain the confidence of SWANSON although he himself is a Jew. SWANSON said he felt that KANTOR has an inherent distrust of people whom he doesn't know extremely well and particularly if they are not Jews. SWANSON also said that one of the characteristics he noted about KANTOR was his ability to be very vague about certain subjects and certain parts of his life. In the case of this vagueness, according to SWANSON, concerned KANTOR's two trips to Russia. He told SWANSON that he stayed with his relatives in Russia on the regular and his wife had a general very reticent to discuss either of the trips in detail. SWANSON stated that this was one of the strange things about KANTOR in that at first he could be as clear as ever when it came to his work, but when it came to his personal life a brand new kind of mystery - in his confidence.

SWANSON      "I think KANTOR is a good man and I like him."